NO. 54

TERMS-\$2.25 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

ESTABLISHED 1855

YORK, S. C. FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1918:

SICK, LAME AND LAZY

But Still in Hope.

ALL OF THEM WANT TO FIGHT.

Story of Sergeant Who Was Laid or the Shelf as His Comrades Started Across and Who is Now in Shape to Perform the Duties of a Real

(Passed by the Censor.)

Correspondence The Yorkville Enquirer. Camp Sevier, June 28.—Quite large number of men who are now included in what is known as the "casual battalion" at Camp Sevier, will yet be sent across. And every man in that number who stands chance is as happy as can be. The from various organizations of the old Thirtieth division who, because of physical defects, were unfit for overion" went away because of bad hearts, eyes, legs or other physical short-"The sick, lame and lazy gang," is the monaker that soldiers fits, except as to the lazy part, because not a man who is so unfortunate as to be placed in the battalion is lazy, and every one of them would be perfectly willing to walk to the port of embarkation if they could, and if they were promised a trip across if

they did. Many of these fellows, since recovered, were ill with more or less serious diseases and troubles at the time their original outfits went away and for that reason were left behind. A number of them have recently been re-examined and declared fit for military service anywhere and they will probably go away shortly. Since the favored few or rather the lucky few, have been notified that they will soon get into the big game, there has been a decided change in their attitude and conduct generally. They are in the highest of spirits and good humor, whereas a couple of weeks ago most of them were at the point where the division stockade would have been as much like home to

them as anywhere else. Having business over that way about a week ago, I spent an hour or so in the casual battalion among friends of mine from out of the Thirtieth who were in the base hospital when the 119th went away and therefore "S. O. L." A strapping big sergeant whom I knew well was lying on his bunk with a lost-dog expression preparations have been made to mee on his face and a don't-give-a-cuss twist to his mouth.

"Hell of a place for me to be in," he remarked to me. "Here I have been in this army three years, fought the itch and everything else down or the border; then came home and guarded bridges all over North Carolina; then came down here to Camp way, using them effectively against the Sevier, and soldiered like a soldier stumps and drilling and cutting wood and digging ditches and never plaining. Now here I am in the sick. chance of dying right in 'Sevier,'

be a fellow to dodge foreign service." That made him hot, and he raised up off his bunk, "Say, if I didn't know that you were a fellow who's always kidding somebody, I'd biff you for that. I'm just simply out of luck," he explained.

"I got a terrible sore throat abou a week before the old outfit went their comrades know where they were away and though I hated to do it, I when one of their party leaned over had to go to the hospital. I figured the lip of the crater and waved his sure that I would be out in a couple of days. They decided that I have my tonsils cut out, (\*\*\* Deleted by the censor. \*\*\*)

"Time that was over with and my out a buck in the old time style, a different doctor took a look at me and decided that there was something wrong with one of my ears. So were apparently hurrying to bring up they cut some more (\*\*\* Deleted by reinforcements behind their line, the censor \*\*\*).

"To make a long story short, I expected to stay there two days but wound up by staying there nearly lish said to the correspondent: two months. When I got out the old crowd was gone somewhere and 1 was put in this crowd of cripples, and if this ain't hard on a border man, I'd like to know. Here I been studying and planning for months figuring just how I think I will do my iron cross for my thanks." and act, and now I got no more chance of going than a Paris restaurant man has got of going to heaven. "Speaking of army blues, ain't I got a right to die with 'em?"

I listened sympathetically as I listened to the tales of woe of the other four men who were occupying the tent with him. They reminded me of after other buzzards had left and for whom nothing remained but bones. A couple of days ago it was neces-

sary for me to be over on that side of the camp again and I looked in on was all flushed and excited as though he had been experimenting with a new type of machine gun or had received

"Say, lad." he said, "the army is all right and a man is a blamed fool to 65th congress, hereby certify that Mr. Belgium and France, have the army blues, because you Garabed T. K. Giragossian showed never know what's coming next. A us on Saturday, June 29, 1918, a mode bunch of us sick, lames and lazies embodying the principles of his invenwere examined this morning and found fit to mop up with Fritz. The found that the model was not in shape dope is that we're going out some of to run or to develop power. The these days soon."

grandly and as happily as though he merely explaining principles. We do struction, death and terror beyond were a four-year-old boy about to get his first pair of trousers.

"Come on out to the canteen with me." he said, as he slapped me on the tical development or utilization of back, "and let's drink a dope on it. Just think, lad, in another month or at Boston, Mass., July 29, 1918. so I'll be drinking wine in France insay that wine is awfully weak and Charles L. Norton." that it's sorter like your sister's kiss -ain't got no kick. But that don't don't care for nothing to drink or eat destroyed by British air forces either except trench waters and last Sunday.

rench rats. I just want to get gone "Hard luck, though, that I didn't get to go with and probably won't An Aggregation That is Out of Luck join the old outfit, ain't it, boy?" he continued regretfully. "But when I do get over if I am able to locate those old buddies of mine and car manage to get a transfer to them, I'm surely going to do it, because I'm ertain that when the big parade in Berlin is pulled off, the old Thirtieth is going to be in the front ranks." This little story concerning the ex perience of my friend the sergeant, luring the past two or three months and his gratification at getting his chance at last, would apply to all the

isn't their fault that they are not over there and in every one of them there is a feeling of hope that they will not be left behind for good; but at some time or other they will be able to put one over on the doctor "casual battalion" is made up of men and get a clearance card to the biggest show the world has ever put on. In fact, not only among the hard luck fellows in the casual battalion seas duty. More than 500 were left but in all camp organizations who behind when the "Old Hickory divisthis side for the duration of the war. there is somewhat of a feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest and a posi-

tive regret and disappointment that have placed on the casual battalion. It they can't go over. After a man ha worn the khaki a month, he feels that he's got no further interests on the side and that his only interests at over there. Likewise every soldie believes deep down in his soul tha his chance will come sooner or later And every soldier hopes that it wil be sooner, lest the forces of autocra cy are vanquished before he gets hi Jas. D. Grist.

KILLED WHOLE REGIMENT

French and Americans in Whirlwin Attack. With the American Forces on the Marne, July 2 (By the Associated Press)-An entire German regimen

has been virtually annihilated in the fighting west of Hill 204, according to official information. The attack by the Americans on th Vaux positions was so terrific that they swept right through the enemy lines and had their object been to tain rivers exercising attraction for continue the advance, they could have

done so with the greatest case, as and the Meuse. virtually everything before them had been cleared. So great was the en husiasm of the men, the officers in ome cases had to look sharp to keet them from going beyond the set ob jectives.

It is not improbable that the Ger mans are planning another counter attack for the coming dark hours, bu A vast quantity of material, con

sidering the size of the operation,

being taken to the rear, but probably will not be tabulated for several days In the fighting west of Vanx 4 Americans stormed several enemy nests and killed or captured the occu pants; then turned the guns the other enemy rear areas.

kilometer and a half on a total fron of about four kilometers. All day to lame and lazy gang with a good day the troops in the front line have been subjected to a heavy shell fire "Well, sarge," said I, jocularly, "I They had some shelter in one patch am surprised to know that you should of woods which they occupied, but those who did not enter the wood have only the protection which they had provided for themselves with their entrenching tools or by taking cover in shell holes. From one crates slightly in advance of the line, but on t. from a technical point of view American soldiers this afternoon le

> The prisoners taken in the Gardet counter attacks say that they marched for three hours as fast as they could when word reached the commander of Vaux, which town is on the right of the American attack. Observers reported this morning that the Germans

All the prisoners questioned today expressed their relief at being captured. One speaking excellent Eng-

"Thank the Lord, I'm out of ther The American artillery smothered us more than once and the infantrymen fight like wild devils without a single fear, but when the fight is finished they are gentlemen. One could have and months to go over and have been killed me, but did not, and I gave him

"Garabed" No Good.-An unfavor able report on 'Garabed," the myster ious engine which its inventor claimed would take power out of the air to run anything from an airplane to a battleship, was submitted to the interior department last Monday by the committee of scientists which tested a gang of buzzards who got there the invention at Boston Saturday with the approval of congress.

The committee announced it did no believe the principles of the inventor of Garabed, T. K. Giragossian, were sound or his devices operative or that my friend, the sergeant. His face they could result in practical develop-

Following is the report: "We, the undersigned, who are members of the commission duly appointed in accordance with the pro risions of public resolution No. 21. tion known as the "Garabed." We inventor admitted that he had no at last has carried the war into Ger-He told the good news proudly and working machine and that he was sound, that his devices are operative, or that they can result in the prac-

free energy. Witness our signature "James Mover, Edward S. Miller, N stead of dope here. By the way, they De Kay Thompson, Edwin B. Wilson,

London reports that 22 German ali matter; the main point is that I am planes were shot down, ten driven going over to the big show and I down out of control and two balloons

### VICTORY BY AIRPLANES They Sow Destruction and Death

Everywhere. ANOTHER BIG ATTACK IS COMING

Germans are in Position Where The Must Continue Offensive: But There is Little Chance of Their Being Able to Score Another Surprise Like those of March 21 or May 27.

ew York World. Paris, June 30,-The lull on the French front persists, at any rate so far as it concerns the new German offensive against the British. The British, French and American troops owever, are not inactive. Not only ave they stopped numerous German aids aimed at sounding the Allied ine, but they have executed brilliant accessful detailed operations which

The Americans at Chateau Thierry the British in Flanders and the French in the interesting advance they hav just made west of Soissons between ambleny and Cutry show themselves prepared to answer the German at

Ludendorff Must Attack. There is no doubt that Ludendor preparing a new offensive. As aid in my last article, he is con emned to the attack through the eco omic and political situation in Gerany. But he must have been em arrassed by the recent Austrian de eat in Italy, by the seriousness of the limentary crisis in Austria-Hungary by the Rolshevik troubles agitating tussia and by the ever-increasing dif self. He cannot hope for a sensationa surprise like that of March 21 and that of May 27. The Allied high

ommand is on its guard. It must not be forgotten that Lu endorff still holds the better straegical position and has the greate facilities of manoenvre for attacking

immer months. Where will they take place? Perhaps on every front But one must look attentively to certhe Germans-the Marne, the Oise

Activity in the Air. Ludendorff must be hindered in hi The communiques speak of incessant bombardment of the German rear ines. Yet they do not say everything daylight German aviation is completely handicapped. Its activities its bombers have attacked without respite the channel ports and towns

ordering the front. Paris, making the forty-sixth raid. ondon, however, has fared even

Aviation is playing its role, barbarity nor for reprisals. Barbarity stories.

This war, as the German war doc rines made it, is founded on terro and extermination as means to shorten and render it less costly in human life. The Germans showed this in the first days of the Belgian invasion. The Germans still imagine after four years of war that they can terrorize and demoralize armies and nations by using all kinds of destructive power and by barbarous treatment of prisoners and populations o

### More and More Terrible.

The role of aviation has grown during the war through the technical progress of fabrication. The airplane is becoming every day a more and more terrible fighting weapon. throat got to feeling like I go bawl an enemy battalion in the rear of planes can be divided into three classes, chase, reconnoitering and bombardment. In its last named category the airplane has become a decisive factor in the war. With machine guns and small cannon it takes part in the fighting as much as the soldiers, as was seen in the last battles in Picardy, when escadrilles held and even scattered enemy columns and convoys.

With the ever increasing dangeror omb, the airplane carries the war far into the enemy's country, destroying stations, railways, places where troops are concentrated, and munition factories. This is not a case of reprisal. This airplane action is part of the battle, is on the battlefield itself and the lines of communication. There is no doubt of the superiority this intervention will bring to the high command, which knows how to handle it to certain victory. The the reprisal question in bombarding

regions outside of the army zone. They naturally protested when Allied airplanes attacked the Rhine cities. and perfidy. We will not reopen the question bombing, so to speak, of open cities. Taubes were seen flying over Paris it 1914. London was attacked in 1915.

Paris and London, the Germans, say are military objectives. We agree. Inhappily they are within reach of

Carry War to Germany. Germany had hoped the distance of the Rhine cities would preserve then from the Allies' attack. Being invaders, they felt certain they would be immune from invasion. Aviation ed unless Mr. Cooper mentioned it many. When bombardments sow denot believe that its principles are the barricades the enemy believed impossible, they are now waging war on "inoffensive" people.

Italian aviators are doing the sam on the Venetian front. Let us not forget that it was

through invasion that Germany got the mines from us in northern Lorraine with which she keeps up the fight. Munition factories all over termany, everywhere where one car strike her, will be legitimate in the terrible game of war.

For the moment Allied aviation is

Then the end of the war will be near. When to the admirable American soldiers shall be added innumerable scadrilles, the Allied high command will show to the Allied peoples as well as the German people why it was pa ient and why without too hasty reply it has put up with Ludendorff offensive. It knows victory is in the hands of its soldiers and on the wing of its aviators. BEARD AS A WITNESS

This is necessary. But the day is not

ormidable efficacy to German soil.

McLaurin Makes Public Letter Fro Former Bull Moose.

Editor of The State: The following is a copy of the letter received from W. P. Beard. Abbeville, S. C., to which reference has recently been made in the public prints

of the State: "Abbeville, S. C., March 5, 1918.

("Confidential.) Dear Senator: "I appreciate your effort in my be half and also recognize the fact that the leaders of my own faction are sacrificing me to save themselves. The rank and file are true and do not doubt my loyalty, or that I am capable of throwing what political influence I may have behind President Wilson to help win this war for the United States, netwithstanding our political difference, but they can do nothing. Since I am caught between the Charybdis of cowardice and the Scylla of hate, the best I can hope for is the fair minded men who know that this is political persecution, will in forming judgment take into consideration the fact that my whole career is proof of a loyal nature, shall not allow the injustice of this verdict to shake my loyalty to my country nor the fact that my political debtor deserted me in time of need to caus

me to lose faith in humanity. "I have realized for some time that while Blease was right in his propa ganda and has the inclination to lead the workers to political power he hasn't the nerve to face the consequences of possible failure in a real attempt to accomplish it. That was plainly shown in many instances in 1912. He named my 'Bull Moose' ticket as it was called, then come out aft er he was declared the nominee and spolled the situation by deserting to Mr. Wilson, having the senatorial toga in view, while the 'Bull Moose' tea was milked dry. In 1914, he gave way to pressure from certain favored leaders and after declaring himself that could be told. It must be ad- neutral in the gubernatorial race almitted that German aviation does lowed his name used under cover to the same behind our lines. They albelp Richards against Irby and ways take advantage of the night. In Simms, In 1916, he, as you know and protested against it, at the time askhave carried him even to Rouen, and him and yourself on the Republica electoral ticket with myself, then lake down on me when he found that to refused it. You know he encouraged the following general election, which you again advised me against. Then he got cold feet and left me in the

Now that I am convicted is afraid of his own previous language and has deserted me.

MAYFIELD'S STATEMENT

"W. P. Beard."

Jno. L. McLaurin.

Bamberg Man Tells What He Know About Letter Incident.

(From Columbia State, Wednesday. To the Editor of The State: Since I have been quoted in you columns as making certain statements to ex-Senator J. L. McLaurin, I would like for you to print the conversatio in substance.

nor to have the entire records check-On the morning after the Bambers campaign meeting, Capt. J. B. Guess ing some statement which the gover nor had made in the public prints in mark, and as I came out, introduce me to ex-Senator McLaurin. I told Mr. McLaurin as a farmer and a supporter of a state warehouse system. appreciated the fight and efforts he (McLaurin) has made for it, that had not decided who I was going to cast my vote for. But that the public was due an explanation or denial of a statement being circulated, namely, to his warehouse measure during the that in the Bank of Denmark that morning, Melton K. 7orn, a farmer of this community, said: "Cooper told this morning's State is the first I had Wes. Crum and also myself he had ever heard of that. Governor Blease documents to prove McLaurin offered to sell out to the Republican party, but was not going to publish them now, but would spring them later." Ex-Senator McLaurin erred in quoting me as saying Mr. Crum had told me of the matter as he (Mr. Mc-Laurin) states. The week before Mr. first have to consult Governor Blease. Crum had told me of a rumor to this effect floating around the campaign meeting at Barnwell. Mr. Crum in this casual conversation stated this was a rumor only and he did not re-Germans have pretended to extend call its author or whom this information came from. I suggested to Mr McLaurin he step across the railroad to Mr. Crum's office and verify Mr. Zorn's statement, and possibly Mr. Crum might have fuller information by now. Mr. McLaurin said that he must catch the next train. I told him proving them the first to start the if the information was worth using and he intended using the same, it was worth taking the time to verify Since the matter appeared in print I talked the matter over with Mr Crum and stated Mr. McLaurin had erred in stating Mr. Crum was my incombardment, since the invasion of formant, but that Mr. Zorn was my informant. Mr. Crum replied that he had not told me or talked with me since the Bamberg meeting, but now

we were into it, he had conversed with Mr. Cooper in his law office Denmark, but did not care to be quotfirst. This Mr. Cooper did in Monday's State. I now feel that I can quote Mr. Crum as to his conversation with Mr. Cooper. Mr. Crum said, in substance, "Mr. Cooper told me he had a damaging letter or document on Mr. McLaurin, but did not intend using it unless Mr. McLaurin attacked him first, which now seems likely.

These are the facts. J. Kennedy Mayfield. Denmark, July 2.

Mr. George Creel, chairman of the committee on public information, is to deliver an address before the North Carolina Press association most active in the battles themselves. Asheville, N. C., on July 25.

### **AULL DENIES CHARGES** Former Secretary's Reply to Sen-

ator McLaurin.

nother Version of the Alleged the Republican Column-Was Not warehouse system. And my disap-Ca-Serving as Secretary in the

pacity of Spy. Here is the reply of John K. Auli o Senator McLaurin, omitted from the last issue of The Enquirer be cause of space limitations:

To the Editor of The State: The address to the people of South Carolina by former Senator John L. McLaurin which you publish in your ssue this morning, seems to be inspired by a letter written by me last January, which evidently Mr. McLauin has not yet even seen, and I asl that you permit me to make reply to the portions of his effusion which make charges against me, and that you do me the fairness to give it as prominent place in your paper as you In the first place, I desire to say that Mr. McLaurin gives some facts which are absolutely news to me, and which I had never even dreamed of He says that he "frequently called John Aull to take dictation for letters on this subject addressed to 'apers," referring to securing money for a bolt from the Democratic party n order to lead Blease into a trap Mr. McLaurin states that I wrote the letters and retained carbon copies, but

that as soon as I was out of sight he estroyed the originals. This is the first time I have ever ven heard of his writing any such etters to Mr. Capers. He seems to hink that I have a copy of some such etter that he wrote to John G. Capers Washington, I knew absolutely nothing of any such letter or letters, and have never said or written that did, and I have no letter purporting be a copy of any such letter. What nade Mr. McLaurin think I was charging him with this is more than can understand. He may have givn me dictation for letters to Capers, but I have no recollection of any leter to Capers of any special significance, and during my course with the state warehouse system, as secretary to Senator McLaurin, I never secure copies of any of his etters and never mentioned to a living soul any letter that he had ever writen to anybody.

fam sorry that Mr. McLaurin felt hat he was using me while I was his as a tool to lead Blease into trap I that was his game he failed, ne of Mr. McLaurin's let-

Capers correspondence need give him

no further concern, so far as I am

affected, because I can assure him any recollection of any of it. His leting is the first I ever heard of it. I was present in the Evans building in Washington, at a conference he had with John G. Capers, in which I took absolutely no part; and how little that conference met with my approval is shown by the fact that immediately upon my return from Washington I severed my connection with the state varehouse system on the very day that was given a balance sheet upon my books by State Auditor Widman W Bradley and Mr. Walton, special accountant, who were checking up the system by appointment of Governor Manning, upon request of Senator McLaurin, who had asked the gover-

regard to the management of the system.

Mr. Capers may save himself th rouble of searching any files in an effort to find any letter a copy of which I may have. Mr. McLaurin says that in order to win the support of the Blease faction extra session of 1914 he agreed to make me his secretary. His letter in called the extra session mainly for the ure through. When it came to him he promptly signed it. Later Senator Mc Laurin came to me and offered me the position of his secretary. I told him was inclined to accept it, but would of secretary to the governor. Next day Mr. McLaurin came into Governor Blease's private office and mentioned the matter to him, in my presence. knew from the conversation that ensued that that was the first time Mr Blease ever knew of it. I accepted the position, and for two years, until resigned following the Washington rip, I gave Mr. McLaurin as loya and conscientious service as I was ca pable of. If I was being used as a too to lead Blease into a trap I knew nothing of it; and if I had had any such idea that Senator McLauri would use the state warehouse system for any such purpose I never would have accepted a position under him The letter which Mr. McLaurin says

omebody has told him has been seen n the possession of Mr. Cooper, and which he charges that I gave Mr cooper at the request of former Governor Blease, is a letter I wrote the representative of the News and Coueditor of the Anderson Tribune las January, and which, had Mr. McLaurin seen, he would probably have kep ilent as to letters he wrote Mr. Ca pers, of which I knew absolutely nothing until the Columbia State reached my home this morning. I never even knew before that Senato icLaurin had ever suggested to any body here that money might be se cured from Caners in Washington to finance a bolt from the Democratic

party. I never knew before that Sen

ator McLaurin had taken me to Wash-

ngton to get me into another trap

there. I do know if that was his pur

heard that conference my resignation

rin the very day the official auditor

pose that he failed, because after I

finished their check, and however much Mr. Capers may address Senaor McLaurin as "My Dear Mac," there is absolutely no truth in any assertion by anybody that I took any part in that conference except as an nnocent onlooker, who did not even SEES THE SITUATION DIFFERENTLY, know there was going to be a conference, and the records down here in the State house will show that it was a very few days afterward that I Scheme to Put South Carolina into ceased to draw a salary from the state

> proval of that conference was cause of my resignation. I have never given Mr. Cooper any political letter at the request of Mr. Blease or any one else; nor have I ever furnished him with any letter at all in any of his campaign for governor. From the inception of this campaign I have seen him only once or twice, when we have spoken in passing. He has not mentioned his race to me, nor have I mentioned the cam-

> paign to him, either directly or indi-It seems to be necessary that give a brief recital of the reasons which actuated me in writing a letter to the editor of the Anderson Tribune in January of this year, which seems to have aroused the ire of Mr. Mc-Laurin, and brought about the confession as to how he was trying to

use everybody connected with him, for his own personal political ambi-During the session of the genera assembly just passed there was a fistcuff between a state official and military officer, which was really more amusing than serious. At the request of Governor Manning, who urged it as a war measure of concern to the state at the particular time, the newspapers did not publish it, and I agreed not to mention because I was appealed to upon the proposition that it might interfere with the securing of funds necessary to equip the home militia, which was an organization for the protection of the homes of the state during the absence of the National Guard at the front. Rightly or wrongly I yielded to the appeal and said nothing about it. Nobody had been seriously hurt, any

The Anderson Tribune heard of the affair and undertook to take the newspaper correspondents of Columbia to task for suppressing the news. would have paid no attention to this, except for the fact that I had been noticing that the Tribune was publishing a good deal of inspired stuff which I was convinced was based up on financial considerations. I had learned the inside of how its editor had secured the so-called "endorse ment" of Senator McLaurin for gov ernor by certain members of the Anderson delegation. Even that did not tically all lines of necessary equipaffect me, because I didn't care. But ment and supplies." along with all these other things I

way. A bloody nose comprised about

the entire casualty list.

of Senator McLaurin's assertion that reply follows: while I was his secretary he had used me as a tool to get other people into that I have no copy of any of it, nor traps, and that he was going to "show up" certain things, and tell mation which will be so satisfactory how a certain politician had used me to the country that its publication the Democratic party, and how he was tional zest to our national celebration going to raise merry political cain generally, in all of which I was to be the goat. Then I heard that he was down in Bennettsville laboriously preparing what he considered was the greatest political announcement in the history of South Carolina, which was this country to participate in the war forever to retire Blease and Tillman into oblivion, and that when he finished it he was going to Charlotte" and in a few data showing the progress give it to the press. That also did of our overseas military effort. not affect me, but in all these statements that were coming to me on authority which I did not question my name was constantly being rung in, members of the reserve nurses corps and I knew that the charge to be made, and which had been made, that I had played any double part, or had anything to do with any Washington conference, or any bolt from the par- follows. ty, was absolutely and unequivocally false, and I was getting tired of being drawn into the political mess which Senator McLaurin was stirring in the pot which he always has handy, it seems, down in Marlboro. In order to put both Senator McLaurin and the Tribune on notice, I wrote the editor of the Tribune about the time I calcu lated Senator McLaurin was to start for Charlotte to give out his great political ar nunciation and told Cheshire that I thought it would be better for

> is supporting a man who, in the face of his previous record, went to Washington, after the campaign of 1916, and offered to carry the state 'Republican' if \$1,000 for each county was put up by the Republican committee." That's all I said, and it was in a letter to Cheshire, in which I did not mention the name of McLaurin nor of Capers, nor did I say anything about any correspondence between McLaurin and Capers, of which I learned only this morning. As the matter in cor troversy was the incident here in Columbia, with regard to which the newspaper conference had taken place in the office of Governor Manning's secretary, participated in by the News and Courier and State representatives and myself, and at which Governo Manning stated what he felt would be the injury resulting to South Carolina if the fistcuff should be publish ed at the time-in which I agreed-I furnished a copy of the letter to the city editor of the State, the Columbia

him to come to Columbia and make

certain statements face to face rather

than to be publishing them from long

range, and also warned him that

"none of the newspaper men involved

is subsidized by a candidate for gov-

ernor, as you are, and none of them

Cooper must have secured the copy of the letter and not from me. whole matter. Mr. Capers's statement to "My dear Mac" as to any overtures made by me is absolutely false Mr. McLaurin's statement that I was "keeping Blease informed" as to any thing going on in Mr. McLaurin's of fice is also absolutely untrue. As I say, in view of later developments, I have endeavoring to use me as a tool; but he succeeded only in so far as securing from me the best work of which I

## AMERICANS IN FRANCE

# Army Now Numbers Over Million

WONDERFUL RECORD OF A YEAR. Novement of Troops Now Six Month

the World Has Ever Known. American troops sent overseas num

ered 1.019.115 on July 1. This was made known Tuesday night by President Wilson, who gav to the public a letter from Secretary Baker disclosing a record of achieve ment which, the president said, "must cause universal satisfaction and which will give additional zest to our naional celebration of the Fourth of July."

The first unit non-combatant lef

American shores on May 8, 1917, Gen

Pershing followed 12 days later and at the end of the month 1,718 men ha started for the battlefields of France June saw this number increased b 19 261 and thereafter khaki-clad "cru saders" from the Western republic flowed overseas in a steady stream started when the great German thrust began last March. President Wilson's letermination to meet Gernany's supreme efforts with the ut most of America's available man power to assist the desperately resist ing French and British armies i sharply reflected in the movement o roops during the last three months The March sailings of \$3,811 were in reased in April to 117,212, May say mother 244,345 men embark and las nonth 276,373 were sent away, makng a total for the three months o 637,929. This, Secretary Baker said later put the troop movement six months ahead of the original program Substantially 30 divisions now are in France ready to meet whatever movhe German staff has in preparation Some of the divisions already have been formed into the first field army inder Major General Liggett, others are holding trench sectors at portant points along the battle line and still others have been broken up and brigaded with the French and British troops. And, so when German thrust comes, the Americans will be called upon to play no small

part in meeting it. Supply Now Adequate.

Secretary Baker wrote the president hat the supplies and equipment in France for the million men who has one is shown by latest reports to be adequate and added "the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improvement in prac-

The president's statement with the etter from Socretors Bakes and A

"I have today received the follow ing letter from the secretary of war which seems to me to contain inforof the Fourth of July:

> " 'War Department. "'Washington, July 1, 1918.

'My Dear Mr. President: "'More than one million American soldiers have sailed from the ports in in France. In reporting this fact to ou, I feel that you will be interested

"'The first ship carrying militar personnel sailed May 8, 1917, having on board base hospital No. 4 and "'General Pershing and his stat sailed May 20, 1917. The embarka tions in the months from May, 1917 to and including June, 1918, are as

June	12,261
July	12,988
August	18,323
September	32,523
October	38,259
November	23,016
December	
1918.	
January	46.776
February	48,027
March	
April1	17,212
May	44,345
June 2	67,372
Marines	14,644
Aggregating 1,019,115.	
Few Lost at Sea.	
	122 22

"The total number of troops re turned from abroad, lost at sea, and casualties is \$.165 and of these by reaon of the superbly efficient protecton which the navy has given our transport system, only 291 have been lost at sea.

"'The supplies and equipment i France for all troops sent in, by our latest reports, is adequate and the output of our war industries in this country is showing marked improve ment in practically all lines of neces sary equipment and supply. "Respectfully your

"'Newton D. Baker." To which I replied: "The White House

"Washington, July 2, 1918. My Dear Mr. Secretary: "Your letter of July 1 contains very significant piece of news and a equally significant report of the forvarding of troops during the past year to the other side of the water. It and sisters." Near the swirling is a record which I think must cause universal satisfaction because th rier, and to Governor Manning. It heart of the country is unquestionwas from one of these sources that Mr. ably in this war and the people of the United States rejoice to see their versation took place between the Uforce put faster and faster into the boat commander and the captain of

> "Cordially and sincerely yours, "Woodrow Wilson." 'Hon, Newton D. Baker,

"Secretary of War."

redeem the world.

The accelerated troop movement to in the dialogue quoted, accuser not France has been designed to meet the before, but after the act. emergency created by the German ef- Liandovery Castle's master, with the no doubt that Senator McLaurin was fort to achieve victory before Ameri- 23 other survivors landed so far, was can man power could exert its full in an open boat that danced precariorce. How long the present rate of ously from crest to crest of furious transportation will be maintained de- waves thrown up by the gray sea ends upon developments in France and the length of time the surplus victim.

ship tonnage furnished by Great Britain can be employed for the work.

In this connection Secretary Baker said regarding troop movements, that he did not desire to have "past performances made the basis of speculaion for the future."

#### Many in Camps.

As reserves for the million and ore men in France, more than an-Ahead of Schedule and it is the other million are in training in the Greatest Military Achievement that United States. It has been officially innounced that 3,000,000 American soldiers will be under arms by the end of this month, while information recently furnished to congress disclosed the quartermaster general's department is planning to clothe 4,000,000 men January 1.

> General Crowder recently told the senate military committee that class one registrants would be exhausted by the first of the year and he added the significant statement "everybody extected heavy calls to be made during the first six months of next year. In discussing the heavy movement of troops in the last month, Mr. Baker said it was worthy of mention that the month in which German submarines were operating off our coast was the month in which we made the record number of

In this connection it was recalled that not a single American transport carrying troops to Europe had been unk by Germany's sea wolves, the only two destroyed having been attacked when returning home without the protection of American destroyers and other naval craft. Two British vessels carrying American soldiers have been torpedoed and a third was sunk last month when returning to this country without convoy.

Secretary Baker's letter reveals for the first time the number of marines sent to France. They form about half of a division but they have been giving splendid account of themselves since they helped to stem the German thrust for Paris, and reports today from France showed that they again had battered through the German trenches and then resisted furious ounter-assaults

#### YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

There Are None But Who Has a Part

These are no days for twaddling tongues or twiddling thumbs. We are at war in carnest. Witness lengthening casualty lists. From now on every one of us must be prepared to

It is impossible to conduct our lives as we did previous to the war. We must overhaul our whole system of living and preface everything we do with the question. "Is this helping to win the war?"

Not until we have the firm knowour business affairs, but also in the home, is helping, not hindering our victory, can we hope to crush Germany which for years has governed both the public and private lives of her people with but one object in view, that of me day being strong enough to every nation under foot that could dis

pute her supremacy. Let the woman who hesitates to put her cooking on a wheatless basis remember that it is her duty to go with out any wheat from now until the next harvest.

"But." some housewife may say, the official ration of wheat is a pound and a half per person per week. Why should I go without wheat when this ration is allowed by the food administration?"

This is a legitimate question, but one

easily answered. After a careful sur-

vey of the nation's wheat supply the food administration has estimated that we can meet the tremendous demands made on us if every one in the country cuts his wheat ration to a pound and a half per week. But there will be some who cannot possibly do this, much as they would like to do it. These people are the ones who keep the wheels of the

the nation apace of the enormously increasing demands of war. They have little time to cook at home and must therefore, buy most of their food, a large part of which is bread. To be sure, they will buy only Victory bread, but this, at best, must contain over 50 per cent wheat in order to make it durable enough for distribution through bakeries. Hence these people must in most cases ex-

nation's industry moving. Many of

these are working extra hours to keep

ceed the weekly ration of one and onehalf pounds of wheat. It remains for those housewives who do have time at home to do their cooking and go without wheat altogether. in order to make the average wheat consumption one and a half pounds

per capita. Delay and unwillingness to shoulder responsibility that is rightfully yours means that these days of horror and carnage will be prolonged.

If you believe that "food will win he war" you have no alternative.

"You were carrying eight American

flight officers." "Nothing of the kind, ir. We had seven Canadian medical corps men aboard. Our ship, sir, was chartered by the Canadian government to carry sick and wounded. Well, how about that aft explosion? 'We certainly did not! I give you my word of honor, sir, that for six months we have carried nothing and none except patients, medical men, wreckage of a 12,000-ton hospital ship-the Llandovery Castle-sunk without warning by a German submarine Thursday night, June 27, this con-That is about all there is to the great struggle which is destined to his victim. According to the official figures late Monday only 24 out of the 258 persons aboard are accounted for. The 234 missing include 14 women nurses. It was the U-boat commander who played the role of accuser